

CALIFORNIA

# LABOR CLARION

Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council (A.F.L.)

Vol. XLIII

San Francisco, July 7, 1944



## Outline Campaign Against Disunity Measure

Sponsors of "Home Front" disunity succeeded further in their campaign to weaken the war effort when they managed just to edge over their misleading "Right to Employment" petition for qualification by a little more than 1,100 names. This tight-squeeze victory for the opponents of a United Front against our enemies now places a terrible burden upon the labor movement of California and every liberty-loving citizen in the State. *There can be no choice but to fight this Nazi iron heel proposal with every ounce of energy at our command.*

Anticipating this gruesome possibility, the executive council of the California State Federation of Labor took definite steps to organize the campaign against the exponents of disunity.

### Campaign Preparation

Detailed suggestions on what is to be done, and a copy of the executive council's resolution organizing this campaign to protect the home front for the boys who will be returning has been mailed to every affiliated union in California. The steps provided are as follows:

1. Each union is asked to contribute the sum of \$1 per member to help defray the expenses that will be involved in fighting the anti-victory proposal.
2. Every local union and central labor council is requested to establish immediately a campaign committee that will begin at once to coordinate its efforts and plans to defeat this attack on freedom.
3. Every local union must see to it that each of its members who is qualified to vote becomes a registered voter. The deadline is September 28, and no local union should tolerate a slacker on its rolls.

Further instructions will be sent to the affiliated unions and councils in the near future. In the meantime, the Federation wishes to stress that there is no time to lose in getting our campaign under way as the November elections are not far off.

A special campaign fund will be created by the Federation, and the Executive Council of the Federation will act as the statewide campaign committee. A certified public accountant will audit the specially created fund and a financial report will be issued to the Federation's membership.

### Hope to Avoid Strife

The Federation had hoped fervently that the disrupters' campaign would fail to qualify, for we wanted to spare the people of California the unforgivable and criminal waste of energy and effort that fighting such a measure will entail. The California State Federation of Labor was not alone in wishing to avoid such a development—the Governor of California, the State Chamber of Commerce, the San Francisco Employers Council, the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, the Oakland Employers, Inc., and a number of other employer groups and civic bodies all have repudiated the "Right to Employment" petition and condemned the chaos it will bring, as well as its serious disruption of the war effort.

The mere fact that such authoritative opposition to this nefarious campaign has failed to dissuade the determined, selfish zealots responsible for it should be more than enough to impress every loyal American citizen that they must decide decisively that

time before the impartial bar of public opinion and never be able to revive their hooligan, un-American antics. This can be accomplished by a powerful vote rejecting this measure in the November election, so that the whole proposal will be discarded once and for all into the same rubbish heap from which numerous other anti-democratic measures have emanated.

### Labor's Production Record

Knowing how much the winning of the war depends upon unslackening production, and how the truly miraculous production record of our country depends wholly on the most intense concentration of effort and whole-hearted cooperation between management and labor, the Federation wanted to avoid such a fight as this at this time, and did all that it could to prevent it. The thought of the manpower that must now be utilized in waging a campaign to defeat this un-American measure is horrifying. But we shall not permit our boys to come home from war to find that the gains they had made on the home front have been swept away, and their future as wage-earners in jeopardy.

The Federation did not want this fight, but that does not mean that it will shirk it. Too much is involved, and it would be sheer dereliction of duty for labor to stand by while efforts are made to shackle California with a Nazi collar.

Each local union is again being reminded to carry out the three tasks enumerated above. There is no time to lose. Every member of organized labor must get busy at once and do his and her share in striking another blow at Nazism in California.

## Republican Labor Plank Held "Disappointing" by Green

CHICAGO.—"Disappointing" is the word for the Republican party's labor stand as reflected in the platform adopted by the national convention here, A.F.L. President William Green declared.

"The Republican party has missed a great opportunity," the A.F.L. leader commented dryly to newspapermen after reading the platform recommendations.

### Confusing Language Used

He criticized the language of the G.O.P. labor recommendations as "general in character and susceptible of varied interpretations." Particularly regrettable, Green said, was the party's denial of labor's request for repeal of the "notorious Connally-Smith Act."

Before returning to Washington, Green indicated American Federation of Labor leaders will examine carefully the statements made by the Republican Presidential nominee, Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York, during the coming campaign for further light on what the Republican party has to offer the workers of the nation.

In his acceptance speech before the convention, Governor Dewey emphasized his determination, if elected, to provide jobs for all during the post-war

period and assailed the Roosevelt Administration for having to depend on the war to solve the nation's un-employment problems. He also accused the New Deal of "wrangling, bungling and confusion" in handling labor relations and other vital matters, such as price control, rationing, manpower and taxation.

### Labor Department

Careful examination of the G.O.P. labor plank shows that only one of the American Federation of Labor's recommendations to the Resolutions Committee was wholly and clearly indorsed. This was the proposal for reorganization of the Department of Labor under a Secretary of Labor who really represents labor.

The platform did not call for amendment of the National Labor Relations Act to protect craft workers, as the A.F.L. asked, but vaguely pledged "an end to political trickery in the administration of labor laws and the handling of labor disputes." It was pointed out that this language might very well have been intended as support for Sewell Avery's recalcitrant stand against the National War Labor Board in the Montgomery-Ward case.

The Republican party according to the platform, "accepts the purposes of the National Labor Rela-

tions Act, the Social Security Act, the Wages and Hour Act and all other Federal statutes designed to promote the welfare of American working men and women, and we promise a fair and just administration of these laws."

But this statement fell far short of indorsement of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell social security amendments sponsored by the A.F.L. In fact, the "security" plank of the platform flatly rejected the A.F.L. demand for an effective national employment service by urging the return of public employment systems "to the States at the earliest possible time."

### Hutcheson Candidacy

During the early part of the convention, William L. Hutcheson, president of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, announced his candidacy for the Republican Vice-Presidential nomination, to the convention as the delegates stamped to a unanimous nomination of Governor John Bricker of Ohio, for Vice President. In the pre-convention campaign, Governor Bricker made several speeches which attacked labor's war record.

(The text of the labor plank in the platform adopted by the Republican convention appears on page five of this issue of the LABOR CLARION.)

**Help Complete San Francisco's Quota of War Bond Purchases**



## War Plant Cutbacks Seen As Menace to Production Now and In Post-War Era, Unless Carefully Planned

TAMIMENT, Pa.—“American industry must provide full production and full employment in the post-war period,” Joseph D. Keenan, vice chairman for Labor Production of the War Production Board told the Tenth Annual Conference of the Tamiment Social and Economic Institute here.

“If we fail to have full production after the war, the United States will experience serious unemployment, widespread misery and danger to its institutions,” he said. “Federal Reserve Board figures show that if we are to have full employment after the war, the gross national production in the first year after reconversion (two years after we win the war) will need to be approximately 170 billion dollars.

“Gross national production during the peak year of the war, it is estimated, will be 200 billion dollars. If national production were to fall as low as 100 billion dollars, the 1939 level in terms of 1943 prices, unemployment would rise to between 15 and 20 million persons.

### Reconversion Vital Matter

“The number of persons in the labor force after the war is over, including those now serving in the armed forces, will be 60 millions, an increase of 11 million more than the number employed in 1940,” Keenan continued. “What happens to post-war production will be largely determined by the manner in which American industry reconverts from full war production to civilian production.

“We still need to produce war materials at top

levels if we are to win the war at the earliest date possible, Keenan said. “This being so, it would seem offhand that the need for planning for civilian production at this stage and as a preliminary phase of post-war reconversion would not be urgent.

“However, recent events have shown that unless planning is done now, and production changes which are continually being made are considered in the light of their possible later effect as well as in terms of what they mean to war production, much harm can be done both to war production and later to reconversion.

### Careful Planning Imperative

“Production adjustments which occur today, particularly where they result in a plant's going back to civilian production, constitute the first preliminary state of reconversion. Production adjustments must be planned carefully, not only to make sure that manpower and facilities are not wasted from the standpoint of war production, but also where the plant is unable to obtain further war contracts to make as smooth a transition as possible to civilian production.

“If persons suffer unemployment as a result of cutbacks or are compelled to accept jobs at lower wages the consequences may be serious so far as war production is concerned. Workers still engaged in war production will no longer have a sense of urgency about their work. Lowered morale, lowered productivity, increased absenteeism and turnover will ensue.”

## Unions Urged to Report Their War Bond Purchases

Organized labor, which has been a steady buyer of war bonds through pay roll savings and special campaign purchases by individuals and unions, is being urged by the Treasury Department to “tell the world” of the record it is establishing.

James L. Houghteling, as a part of the \$16,000,000,000 Fifth War Loan, asked officials of 106 national and international unions to report the amount of securities bought in previous war loans both by unions and individual members, the purchases during the Fifth War Loan and an estimate of the amount bought by members through pay roll savings and other means of regular purchases.

“I feel the country ought to know about the splendid record that the members of organized labor throughout the Nation have developed in backing our men in the armed forces,” Houghteling said.

*Buy U. S. War Bonds and Savings Stamps.*

## Idleness Seen at End of 1945

WATERTOWN, N. Y.—Unemployed workers are likely to reach a total of 5,000,000 before the end of 1945 “because of the slowness of reconversion, if Germany is defeated this year,” John Cornell, editor and copublisher of the Paper Mill News told the Empire State Technical Association of the pulp and paper industry here.

Cornell added that general business in 1945 would decline 25 per cent from this year's level because of a \$25,000,000,000 cut in war expenditures. He went on:

“Moreover, in spite of the national debt, higher costs and a strong backlog of consumer demand, which will result in higher prices in the immediate post-war period, there is no likelihood of post-war inflation in this country.”

During the first four months of 1944 there was added to the United States Navy a total tonnage approximately equal to that embraced by the entire naval strength as it stood less than four years ago, according to a statement by Rear Admiral E. L. Cochran paying tribute to labor for its part in building the world's strongest navy.

## Skilled Electrical Workers Wanted on Critical Projects

WANTED! Skilled electricians for war work of an urgent nature.

This, in brief, is an extraordinary appeal made by the Army for skilled electrical workers to volunteer for jobs of at least 90-day duration on two “vital war construction jobs.” The jobs are at the Hanford Engineer Works, Pasco, Wash., and at the Clinton Engine Works, Knoxville, Tenn.

Union and employer representatives are co-operating actively with the Army in the drive for the workers. The appeal was issued by Undersecretary Patterson after a conference with Edward J. Brown, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and other conferences between representatives of the War Department and Laurence W. Davis, general manager of the National Electrical Constructors Association.

### Jobs on Return Assured

“Under the plan,” Patterson said in his appeal, “electrical workers now employed by construction contractors, utility companies and electrical shops of all types will be asked to take a leave-of-absence for work on one or the other of these two critical projects.

“The War Department has requested the co-operation of employers to make certain that men who volunteer will retain their seniority rights and will have a job open for them upon their return.

“Men volunteering for service, upon completing 90 days of satisfactory work, will be issued a certificate of service signed by the Undersecretary of War. This certificate will acknowledge the service of these men to their country in this war emergency. Employers granting leaves-of-absence to their men to work on these projects also will receive recognition in the form of letters from the Undersecretary of War.”

### Local Unions to Help

The volunteers will receive pay at the regular wage scales, which at the Hanford Works is \$1.95 an hour, with total earnings of \$100.65 for the standard 54-hour week, and at the Clinton Works \$1.50 an hour with total earnings of \$105 for the standard 60-hour week.

At Hanford, housing in dormitories and food in mess halls are furnished for a flat charge of \$14 a week. At Clinton, the charge for dormitory rooms is from \$12 to \$15 a month, and food is served in cafeterias at charges averaging \$5.75 to \$12 a week.

Local unions of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers will handle transportation and other details. Information also can be obtained from offices of the United States Employment Service.

## Rehearing of Texas Labor Case

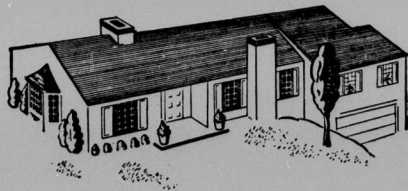
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Supreme Court has ordered reargument in the fall of the case in which R. J. Thomas, president of the United Automobile Workers, CIO, challenges the constitutionality of the Texas law requiring registration of labor organizers before they solicit members. Thomas was arrested in Texas for making a speech in which he asked a man in the audience named O'Sullivan to join the CIO. Thomas had gone to Texas especially to test the constitutionality of the law.

The court suggested that the Department of Justice file a brief in the case clarifying the implication and applicability of the Texas law and specified six questions on which it desired comment.

### A.F.L. OIL WORKERS

In an N.L.R.B. election at Shreveport, La., employees of the Atlas Oil Refining Corporation voted for A.F.L. Local 23091, Oil Field and Refinery Workers. The union will start negotiations for a contract as soon as it is certified.

## Home Loan Advice



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## Workers Not Compelled to Take Jobs They Don't Want, Under New Regulations, Chairman McNutt Rules

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Under the new manpower control program, effective July 1, workers will not be compelled to take a job they don't want and their union rights will be protected, Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the War Manpower Commission emphasizes.

Chairman McNutt's assurances were made in announcing national standards for the protection of employers and employees, sent to regional and area directors. McNutt said that "close adherence to a few national standards is necessary to assure the protection of the rights of both employers and employees."

### Job Offer Limitations

Regulations provide that workers be directed to jobs for which they are best fitted and for which wages are not substantially lower than those they have been getting.

Where a regional or area manpower director and labor-management committee decides the labor demands cannot be met unless limitations are placed on the number of jobs offered a worker, McNutt directed, a limit on job offers can be set under the following conditions:

1. No limitation shall be placed on the number of jobs of equal or greater manpower urgency which may be offered.

2. Limitations shall not apply to a job offer which the worker has "good cause" for refusing.

3. The refusal of a worker, without good cause, to accept a job opening, shall not prejudice his right to be referred to later job openings in the same order.

### Reasons for Refusing Jobs

The third provision, it was explained, makes it possible for a worker to refuse a group of jobs and come back later to be offered other equally important jobs. It was pointed out, however, that his refusal to take a priority job will not open the door for him to less important jobs.

Under the national standards, workers have "good cause" for refusing a job when the job would not use their skills fully or would be for less than full-time work; when wages or working conditions are below those prevailing in comparable employment and when the worker's acceptance of the job offered would "require him to join or resign from, or refrain from joining a labor organization" over his objection.

McNutt also provided that workers can be referred to other than essential jobs only when they are not needed for any essential work in the area, when they are unable to accept essential work outside the area and when "undue hardships" or "special emergency circumstances" prevent acceptance of essential work.

## Sailors Make Appeal to Unions for New Recruits

In a communication addressed to all A.F.L. unions and their memberships, Secretary-Treasurer Harry Lundeborg of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, states as follows:

"If there are any bona fide merchant seamen in your organization who desire to go to sea in the Merchant Marine, please have them apply to any of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific offices listed above. They will sail under collective bargaining agreements, out of union halls, under union conditions, with full union protection.

"Our agreements cover ratings for bosuns, able-bodied seamen, ordinary seamen, electricians, pumpmen, oilers, water-tenders, wipers, firemen, chief stewards, cooks, bakers and butchers."

### I.B.E.W. WINS LARGE UTILITY UNIT

Another large unit of a major midwest utility, the Commonwealth Edison Company of Illinois, was brought under the banner of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The I.B.E.W. defeated a "company union" in the generating and substation departments at Chicago by a sweeping majority of 307 to 503. In another unit the election ended in a stalemate, partly because some employees, ineligible to vote, were permitted to cast ballots. As a result the National Labor Relations Board ordered a new vote in that unit. The Electrical Workers also announced that raises totaling over \$20,000 annually, plus back wages running up to \$300 per employee, had been won for traffic, commercial and plant department workers of the Virginia Telephone and Telegraph Company. The increases were approved by the National War Labor Board over the stiff opposition of the company.

"He is armed without who is innocent within."—Horace.

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## Minimum Wage Program for U. S. Industry Completed

NEW YORK CITY.—The program to establish a 40-cent minimum wage for 21 million workers under the Fair Labor Standards Act (wage-hour law) has now been completed, L. Metcalfe Walling, administrator of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Division, U. S. Labor Department, announced.

The statement was made in connection with the publication of the final two wage orders, effective July 17, 1944, for two million men and women, about 110,000 of whom have been receiving less than 40 cents an hour.

The wage orders cover 1,250,000 men and women in the finance, insurance, real estate, motion pictures and miscellaneous industries, Walling said. Direct wage rises will be received by 60,000 workers in these industries.

Of the 900,000 employees in the communication, utilities, and miscellaneous transportation industries, about 50,000 will get direct wage increases.

The new minimum, brought about by recommendations of the 69 industry committees, goes into effect more than a year before the deadline of October 24, 1945, set by Congress.

### HELLCATS PRAISED AFTER BATTLE

Grumman Hellcats played such an important part in the Pacific battle with the Japanese fleet during which carrier-based U. S. planes downed 700 enemy planes that Secretary of the Navy Forrestal has sent a special message of congratulations to the 20,000 workers at the Grumman plant at Bethpage, N. Y.



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## Continues Fight in Behalf Of White-Collar Workers

As reported upon a short time ago, the National War Labor Board held up the \$15 per month increase granted by the Tenth Regional War Labor Board to several of the white collar classifications. In the meantime, Secretary Meany of the American Federation of Labor wrote for more copies of the brief submitted in behalf of these employees by the California State Federation of Labor.

Not only did the Federation furnish Secretary Meany with the copies requested, but, in order to bolster the fight for the original demands made by the California State Federation of Labor, a supplementary brief was prepared countering the ineffectual arguments and faulty data submitted by Mr. Daugherty, national director of the Wage Stabilization Division of the War Labor Board, who had intervened to hold up the action of the Tenth Regional War Labor Board.

It was gratifying to the Federation officers to learn that Secretary Meany is prepared to fight Daugherty's action all the way, and the Federation hastened to supply him with all the ammunition it could muster. Subsequent to Daugherty's action, the public members of the Tenth Regional War Labor Board changed their vote from opposition to the wage increase that was granted to approval.

Considering the supplementary data that has been submitted by the State Federation, it is to be hoped that for once arguments will have enough influence to persuade votes in the right direction. It is now up to the War Labor Board to demonstrate whether it really is concerned with the pathetic plight of the forgotten man—the white collar worker.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes reports that the United Mine Workers have agreed to work in the bituminous mines during their 1944 vacation period, as requested by him in a letter to miners and operators.

Under the terms of the agreement to keep the mines in operation during the vacation period, July 1 to July 10, an exception was made of July 4, which the miners will observe as a holiday. The miners will receive \$5 vacation pay in addition to their regular wages.

The miners were highly commended by Secretary Ickes for their ready acquiescence to his request, and for their co-operation in maintaining the high production rate necessitated by heavy demands upon the bituminous mines.

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## LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the  
SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL (A.F.L.)

Office, 101 Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street  
San Francisco, 3, California  
Telephone: HEMlock 3924

W. N. MAPPIN, Editor and Manager



### SUBSCRIPTION RATES

	Year
Single subscriptions.....	\$1.50
To unions, each subscription.....	1.00
— (When subscribing for entire membership)	
Single copies.....	.05

Changes of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered as second-class matter August 10, 1918, at the post office at San Francisco, California, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1944

### Civilian Industry in Wartime

The extremely vital role of many civilian industries in the war program was strongly emphasized at St. Louis by Joseph D. Keenan, labor voice-chairman of the War Production Board, in addressing the 16th general convention of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America.

Steady progress toward defeat of the Germans and Japanese is made possible not only by the overwhelming flow of war equipment from the nation's assembly lines, but also by the unheralded efforts of the men and women whose work in stores, laundries, and other essential industries makes it possible for war workers to do their jobs, Keenan declared.

He called on labor unions, community organizations, and federal, state and local governments to improve community services, emphasizing that many war workers—especially women—find they cannot keep a job in a war plant because shopping facilities, laundry services, child care centers and other war-supporting activities are inadequate.

Keenan pointed out that, despite their importance, the efficiency of these industries is often lowered by unhealthful and unsafe working conditions.

He cited statistics showing that the meat packing industry has an accident record which is "unfavorable compared both to industry in general and to the experience of some of its own better establishments."

He pointed out that an average of one out of every ten workers in the industry was injured during 1943, and that, as a result, a program designed to correct health and safety hazards in the meat packing industry is now under way.

### Small Business Profits

Where are the war profits going? Who is getting the dough?

A few weeks ago the Securities and Exchange Commission made public a survey of 450,000 corporations which showed that their working capital had increased to 17 billion dollars—a rise of nearly 70 per cent—between 1939 and 1944.

Now the Department of Commerce publishes another analysis which indicates that more than half of the increase of eight billion dollars in demand deposits of individuals in banks during the year was accounted for by owners of small, unincorporated businesses.

The survey also shows that deposits made by war workers, civilian goods workers and clerical employees registered a comparatively minor increase during the year, amounting to only 500 million dollars for the whole country, half of which was accounted for by war workers.

The analysis from which these significant figures

were obtained was prepared by Irwin Friend, of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

It showed that farmers had increased their bank deposits by 800 million dollars. The relative increase for small business men and farmers was 70 per cent each.

Another interesting disclosure was that owners of unincorporated retail stores, who have been squawking loudest about price control, have been making heavy bank deposits. This group accounts for 45 per cent of the total of 11 billion dollars in deposits of all small businessmen as of the end of the last fiscal year.

Among individuals other than small businessmen and farmers two groups found important in terms of demand deposits were executives with 18 per cent of the deposits of this group and retired persons with 16 per cent of such deposits.

Professional persons—doctors, dentists, engineers, lawyers, accountants and teachers—also held substantial amounts of demand deposits and together accounted for close to 22 per cent of the total deposits of individuals other than small businessmen and farmers. Lawyers were the most important in this group and doctors second, with 9 and 6 per cent, respectively.

### For World Press Freedom

DETROIT.—Publication of unbiased news would make for world peace, John S. Knight, president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, said at Detroit, in appointing a committee of 13 to work for international agreements on freedom of the press.

Fundamental causes of war would be exposed and is discouraged by daily publication of news free from influence of self-interest, Knight declared. He said the committee would present a resolution for world press freedom to the Republican and Democratic conventions.

Knight, publisher of the Detroit Free-Press, the Akron Beacon-Journal and the Miami Herald, appointed the "committee on freedom of communications" in accordance with a resolution passed in April by the society.

The publisher, who recently finished an assignment in London as liaison officer between United States and British censorship offices, denounced unnecessary political censorship.

"We believe and recognize that in war time there is urgent need for military censorship," he said, "but we do not believe, even in war time, there is need for political censorship. At war's end we believe that a free and honest press in every country would contribute greatly toward lessening the chance of future wars and also increase the probability of a firm and enduring peace."

He called on "all persons having to do with the freedom of the press and who are interested in any movement connected with peace settlements" to seek provisions in future agreements guaranteeing:

1. A declaration for freedom of speech and press and condemnation of peacetime censorship and distortion and tainting of the flow of news and information.

2. Equality of access in all countries by all properly accredited press and radio representatives, domestic or foreign, to news at its source, for the reason that if truth is available to all at the same time truthful men and reporters will be present, and truthful accounts will eventually prevail.

3. Equality of access for all properly accredited press and radio representatives to adequate transmission facilities which shall promptly transmit news at reasonable rates.

Pointing out that the United States Constitution recognizes press freedom as a "fundamental essential in the maintenance of a democracy," Knight declared that, to insure the free flow of truthful news, "all channels of information must be open to the movement of news without intervening control, restraint or suppression."

## Revival of German Unions Held Boon to Democracy

NEW YORK CITY.—Revival of a strong, democratic labor movement in Germany is an essential step toward the internal reconstruction of that country after the Nazis are defeated, the American Labor Conference on International Affairs recommended.

In a report on "Germany in the Transition Period," prepared for the conference by Hedwig Wachenheim, with the aid of a special study group, this statement appears:

"The revival of the German labor movement is essential to the development of democracy in Germany. From its origin to its defeat in 1933, the German labor movement championed a democratic form of government. It was the only large popular movement in Germany which always stood unflinchingly for democracy.

"To prevent labor from organizing would not be a punishment of the German nation for its misdeeds during the Nazi period, but would mean that labor would be kept in bondage, to the advantage of German employers and the detriment of labor in other countries which suffer from dumping if labor can be exploited anywhere in the world."

To safeguard labor's interests and supervise labor relations and conditions, the report favors the creation of an International Labor Commission, whose members would be appointed by the Director of the International Labor Office. It envisages the development of shop councils in many industries, and recommends that they be integrated with the trade unions as they were before the Nazi period. The Nazi German Labor front should be immediately disbanded, it says.

Another measure advocated in the report is the immediate dismissal of all leading government officials and their replacement by "efficient, democratically-minded persons." The report estimates at 1,700 the number of high government officials who would have to be dismissed at once. It also urges the total dissolution of the Gestapo, or Nazi secret police, and the gradual elimination of all minor Nazi officials in other government departments.

To help the German people relearn the ways of democracy, the report considers it advisable to organize regional and local committees of German citizens who opposed the Nazis. These committees could advise the population and represent it before the occupation authorities, it says.

In order to assure the speedy punishment of Nazi criminals, the report suggests that the principle of punishment in accordance with the law in force at the time the crime was committed should not be restored until all Nazi crimes have been dealt with. It recommends the early restoration of the rights of free speech and peaceful assembly, but not for active members of the Nazi movement or anyone attempting to propagate Nazi ideas.

"The repeal of the anti-Jewish laws may be taken for granted," it says.

The American Labor Conference on International Affairs is a research and study group of the American labor movement. William Green is chairman and David Dubinsky vice chairman.

### CUT IN WAR INDUSTRY ACCIDENTS

A reduction in industrial accidents in war plants throughout the country of 6 per cent so far this year was reported by E. G. Quesnel, regional representative of the National Committee for the Conservation of Manpower in War Industries. Mr. Quesnel, who is also general manager of the Greater New York Safety Council, said that a cut of 1,000,000 below last year's accident total was the aim. In listing the reduction of 6 per cent in accidents so far this year, Mr. Quesnel pointed out that 18,000 persons had lost their lives in industry in 1943 and an additional 23,500 employees had lost their lives outside of working hours.



# Editor Looks in on Convention—Writes Letter to Nominee

By PHILIP PEARL, Director, A.F.L. News Service

CHICAGO.—Our first impression, after arriving on the scene of the Republican National Convention of 1944, is that the war completely overshadows the political preliminaries in progress here and will continue to be the decisive factor in the campaign to follow.

Wise political prognosticators, adept at detecting trends and gauging the ebb and flow of public opinion, admit they can't tell what's going to happen in November. They say it all depends on what is going to happen before November.

If the United Nations succeed in crushing Hitler's forces by the end of summer and can compel Germany to surrender unconditionally, political wiseacres believe Republican strength will be enhanced. They doubt whether the public's indisposition to change administrations in the midst of the crucial struggle against Hitler can be overcome.

Republican leaders, however, will not admit this. They insist that irritation with the policies of the present Administration and with certain wartime restrictions is widespread and will swing enough votes in November to elect the G. O. P. ticket.

## Conduct of War Not An Issue

Of course, it is not our purpose to pass judgment on these views. All we're trying to do is to report some aspects of this convention which may be of interest to labor.

One of the outstanding and encouraging circum-

stances which we discovered is that the conduct of the war on the fighting fronts is not an issue here and probably will not be during the campaign. Republicans and Democrats alike are united in supporting the war effort and have nothing but praise for the way our military leaders are prosecuting the fight against the enemy.

Winning the war in the shortest possible time is the supreme objective of all Americans. That fact must not be overlooked when the controversies over subordinate issues wax hot. If our enemies counted on campaign bitterness to obstruct America's military plans for wiping out the Nazi-Jap menace, they will be grievously disappointed.

Winning the peace is another matter. Here there is room for wide differences of opinion, although it does not appear that any major variations of objective will meet the eye in the platforms of the two parties. They both will say they want the same things—lasting peace, maximum production, jobs for all. However, the methods proposed by the Republicans and the Democrats for attaining these objectives may be far apart.

Labor's own program for winning the peace, described in detail by A. F. L. President William Green before the resolutions committee of this convention struck a responsive note. The cordial reception given to Mr. Green was, we thought, even warmer than usual. That is, perhaps, only natural. The Repub-

licans respect the Federation's adherence to its traditional non-partisan political policy all the more because of the CIO's dive overboard into the opposition's camp.

## G. O. P. Bitter Toward CIO

The feeling here toward the CIO's Political Action Committee and its blanket endorsement of the New Deal is implacably bitter. What effect this feeling will have on labor's future is problematical. Sensible Republicans do not hold the partisan activities of CIO leaders against the workers themselves. They doubt exceedingly whether these leaders can deliver the votes of union members. But antagonism is growing against the sort of political practice indulged in by the CIO. And whether the Republicans elect their candidate for President or not in November, there is bound to be a strong movement in Congress for restrictions against direct and one-sided political campaigning by labor organizations. Legislation far more prohibitive than the Connally-Smith Act may be proposed.

## Call Upon the Candidate

This is being written before the nomination of candidates has been completed, so we can't comment on the G. O. P. standard bearers. In any case we wouldn't want to enter into personalities for fear that our personal likes or dislikes might prevent unbiased judgment.

Our purpose is to ask the Republican candidates, whoever they may be, to state their views on outstanding national problems, and on labor issues particularly, for publication in the labor press along with similar statements from the Democratic candidates, so that the seven million members of the Federation can have the opportunity of reading and comparing the statements and form their own independent judgment on whom to support.

This is the democratic way. It is the way of an organization which has confidence in the common sense and good judgment of its members. The American Federation of Labor does not attempt to dictate to its members how they shall vote. Such methods are abhorrent to sound, democratic, American trade unionism.

## Letter to Governor Dewey

Here is an open letter to Thomas E. Dewey, newly nominated Republican candidate for the Presidency of the United States:

Dear Tom: Congratulations! We always like to see a young fellow come along and you certainly have been traveling fast. As we sat in the gallery at Chicago Stadium and heard delegation after delegation pile up a record-breaking first-ballot vote for you, we were impressed not only by your popularity with your fellow Republicans but also by the efficiency of your personal organization.

Congratulations also on your forthright declaration at the morning-after press conference in Chicago that the platform adopted by the G.O.P. convention is ambiguous in spots and needs clarification. You promised to fill in the blank spaces and clear up its uncertainties in your speeches as the campaign goes on.

## Labor's Own Problems

For your information, labor feels that the plank dealing with its own particular problems is not what it should be. We are looking to you to spell out some of the double-talk without delay. Your record as Governor of New York State has been, on the whole, friendly and sympathetic to labor. In view of that record, it would be somewhat inconsistent for you to appeal to the workers of America for their support on the basis of the disappointing labor plank handed to you by the convention.

Remember, Tom, the Republican Party has been  
(Continued on Next Page)

## Text of Republican Labor Plank

Following is the text of the labor plank adopted by the Republican national convention at Chicago last week:

The Republican party is the historical champion of free labor. Under Republican administrations American manufacturing developed, and American workers attained the most progressive standards of living of any workers in the world. Now the nation owes those workers a debt of gratitude for their magnificent productive effort in support of the war.

Regardless of the professed friendship of the New Deal for the working man, the fact remains that under the New Deal American economic life is being destroyed.

The New Deal has usurped selfish and partisan control over the function of government agencies where labor relationships are concerned. The continued perversion of the Wagner act by the New Deal menaces the purpose of the law and threatens to destroy collective bargaining completely and permanently.

## Orders and Decrees

The long series of Executive Orders and bureaucratic decrees reveal deliberate purpose to substitute for contractual agreements of employers and employees the political edicts of a New Deal bureaucracy. Labor would thus remain organized only for the conveniences of the New Deal in enforcing its orders and inflicting its whims upon labor and industry.

We condemn the conversion of administrative boards, ostensibly set up to settle industrial disputes, into instruments for putting into effect the financial and economic theories of the New Deal.

We condemn the freezing of wage rates at arbitrary levels and the binding of men to their jobs as destructive to the advancement of a free people. We condemn the repeal by Executive Order of the laws secured by the Republican party to abolish "contract labor" and peonage. We condemn

the gradual but effective creation of a labor front as but one of the New Deal's steps toward a totalitarian state.

We pledge an end to political trickery in the administration of labor laws and the handling of labor disputes; and equal benefits on the basis of equality to all labor in the administration of labor controls and laws, regardless of political affiliation.

The Department of Labor has been emasculated by the New Deal. Labor bureaus, agencies and committees are scattered far and wide, in Washington and throughout the country, and have no semblance of systematic or responsible organization. All governmental labor activities must be placed under the direct authority and responsibility of Secretary of Labor. Such labor bureaus as are not performing a substantial and definite service in the interest of labor must be abolished.

## Secretary of Labor

The Secretary of Labor should be a representative of labor. The office of the Secretary of Labor was created under a Republican President, William Howard Taft. It was intended that a representative of labor should occupy this cabinet office. The present administration is the first to disregard this intention.

The Republican party accepts the purposes of the National Labor Relations Act, the Wage and Hour Act, the Social Security Act and all other Federal statutes designed to promote and protect the welfare of American working men and women, and we promise a fair and just administration of these laws.

American well-being is indivisible. Any national program which injures the national economy inevitably injures the wage-earner. The American labor movement and the Republican party, while continuously striving for the betterment of labor's status, reject the communistic and New Deal concept that a single group can benefit while the general economy suffers.



## A.F.L. News Editor Writes To Presidential Nominee

(Continued from Page Five)

out of power in Washington for twelve years and has gone down to three successive, humiliating defeats in the national elections.

You should know the reason why. It is because the Republican candidates failed to gain the confidence of the majority of the common people of America. Their policies and program were devised not to appeal to the great masses who work in the factories and office buildings and in the farms of our country, but to the relatively small group of business men.

If you expect to win in 1944, Tom, this has got to be changed. You have got to convince the people with the votes that you are concerned over their interests. You can do this by developing a labor program in your campaign which goes far beyond what the Republican Party platform offers.

In essence, the platform tells the people that the way to help the nation is to help business first—then every one else will be able to pick up a few crumbs. This is a familiar old tune and it is no longer popular. The American people insist that the Government put first things first—their collective and individual security.

We hope you won't be offended if we offer a few hints for your campaign. The tender is made in a helpful spirit. We are not partisan. We would like to see you and your Democratic opponent—whoever he may be—get off to an even start and let the best man win. So, here goes!

### Helpful Hints

America is determined to win the war and to win the peace. Winning the war, we hope, won't be a political issue in this campaign. But the American people expect their next President to help them win the peace.

That means banishing future war through an international organization empowered to enforce the peace. It means expanded peace-time production with jobs for all at good wages. It means extension of social security through enactment of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill. It means restoration of the normal freedoms of the American people through the prompt lifting of war-time controls and the repeal of such repressive legislation as the Connally-Smith Act. It means effective measures to protect the millions of young men who will be demobilized from the armed forces and the millions of workers who will lose their jobs in war plants.

If you can go for that kind of program, Tom, you ought to make a strong race. But if you are going to limit your campaign to lambasting and criticizing the New Deal, you are more than likely to join the ranks of Hoover, Landon, Willkie and other G.O.P. has-beens.

Certainly the New Deal has made errors—some of

them grievous ones. But a narrow, "hate-Roosevelt" campaign will earn you the votes only of such super-haters as Sewell Avery, Col. McCormick, Pegler, Hearst, the Pews and the Grundys and the defendants in the seditionist trial. That kind of support is fatal.

One other tip. It will be a good idea to muzzle your running mate between now and election. During his pre-convention campaign he said some harsh things about you and also about labor. If he keeps on talking in that vein, he will cost you votes.

We have tried in this letter to give you the straight goods. We hope you will not resent this advice but profit by it. This is a neutral corner. As you enter the ring, we wish you the best of luck.

### Notable Lecture Series Here

"The Rev. Peter C. Yorke and the A. P. A. Movement in San Francisco" is the general title of a series of five lectures to be given by Rev. Joseph Brusher, S. J., Ph. D., on successive Tuesday evenings, beginning on July 11 and ending on August 8, in the auditorium of the University of San Francisco. The announcement states that the lectures will present the dramatic story of the most colorful chapter in the history of the Catholic Church in San Francisco. Due to Father Yorke's vigorous championing at all times of the rights of the workers, the recital of this outstanding part of his career should prove of great interest in his memory, to members of the Organized Labor movement. Season tickets for the series are \$6, and those for single lectures are \$1.50.

### Oakland Machinists' Gift

The gift of a \$10,000 camp-site to the Oakland Area Boy Scout Council by East Bay Auto Machinists Lodge No. 1546, International Association of Machinists, is announced by O. R. Stephenson, president, and Ernest H. Vernon, general business agent of the local union.

The gift is a 686-acre wilderness site near Livermore on a location known as Sweetwater Springs. Purchase of the camp-site for the Oakland Boy Scouts was the unanimous decision of the union membership of 2300. A swimming pool, administration building and sanitary facilities are to be installed.

"The youth of today are the citizens of tomorrow," said Stephenson, "and we of labor are consciously aware of our responsibility for seeing that the youngsters have the finest preparation for true American citizenship we can give them."

### A.F.L. RELIEF DONATIONS

Seventy million dollars have been contributed to the Red Cross, the National War Fund and community chests by members of the American Federation of Labor during the last two years, according to Joseph Tobin of the Labor League for Human Rights.

Buy U. S. War Bonds and Savings Stamps.

## Bookbinders Give Playing Cards to Hospital Ship

At the request of the Army Service Forces, the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders is supplying 5000 decks of union-made playing cards for use by wounded troops in hospital ships. The union's widespread gifts of these cards are greatly appreciated by the servicemen as is evidenced by the following extracts from the hundreds of letters pouring into the Bookbinders' offices here:

Assistant Field Director, J. F. Carrow, Station Hospital, Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.—We shall see that these cards are placed in wards where soldiers are confined and particularly enjoy such forms of entertainment. We endeavor to meet this need but playing cards are quickly worn out with constant use and a donation of such is always gladly received. Playing cards is one of the most popular pastimes for the hospitalized soldier. On behalf of the medical officers and the patients in the station hospital we wish to sincerely thank your members for their generosity and thoughtfulness.

Assistant Field Director, I. B. Hopkins, Station Hospital, Camp Livingston, La.—The gift constitutes a very fine and real contribution to the pleasure of the sick soldiers here and you may be assured that it is genuinely appreciated. The cards are of excellent quality and attractive appearance and will furnish many hours of recreation to the men who use them. Such generosity and interest as your group has shown will mean much to the soldier patients.

Assistant Field Director, M. E. Tackles, Station Hospital, Nashville Army Air Center, Tenn.—May we express the appreciation of the military authorities as well as that of the patients and enlisted men who will have many hours of pleasure as a result of your thoughtfulness? It is reminders of such interest that keep the men aware that they are constantly being remembered by the people who are at home.

### On European Sovietization

We in the American Federation of Labor have great admiration for the way Soviet Russia has carried on the war against Hitler and for the courage and mighty exploits of the Russian people and the Russian armies.

We willingly and gratefully acknowledge our debt to Soviet Russia in helping to crush the Nazis.

Our own union members have given their sweat and their skill and their genius to the production of weapons of war which were sent in tremendous quantities to Russia and without which Stalin, himself, has conceded that victory could not have been won.

But while we acknowledge our indebtedness to Soviet Russia, we do not consider it right or just or contributory to world peace that all Europe be Sovietized when the war ends.

We still believe that each nation of Europe should be accorded the right to work out its own peaceful and democratic destiny without being subjected to the status of a puppet state. And, from our own experience, we know that when Communists seize control of a trade union organization its democratic roots die.

The past has taught us that Communism recognizes no principles and that it worships only the god of expediency, a god with many faces.

### LABOR'S PLEDGE

Labor is determined to win this war for we know the value of a democratic way of life. Our no-strike plan is the best guarantee against interruptions of production. The A.F.L. has given its word and will continue to honor its pledge. By so doing we continue our work and sacrifice on a plane above the persecution and injustice of the Connally-Smith Act.

—Bakers' and Confectioners' Journal.

Note the "We Don't Patronize" List in this paper.

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## "Tony" Noriega Back from Republican Convention

Anthony L. ("Tony") Noriega is at home this week after having attended the Republican national convention as a member of the California delegation.

He states that the gathering was an impressive one and that he enjoyed the many colorful features always attendant upon such occasions. The great stadium in which the convention was held he declared to be ideal under normal climatic conditions. But the delegates encountered a heat wave which registered 96 degrees at 10:30 p.m. one night, and had everybody wilted. Next day, however, came a "breeze" from the lake, and as a result "Tony" returned home nursing a very noticeable head cold, which affliction, he stated, claimed a number of the convention delegates as victims.

Due to arrangements which had been made well in advance, by a representative of the California delegation, he found comfortable and satisfactory hotel accommodations. The trains, however, were crowded on both the going and return trips, and while three meals were served daily on the eastern end of the route, the western division from Ogden only serves two meals in its diners.

"Tony" was named a member of the Rules Committee of the convention, representing California, and also was designated for the committee which escorted Governor Dewey from the airport to the convention hall when he arrived in Chicago to deliver his address accepting the presidential nomination. After the formal introductions to the committee at the airport and the posing for the photographers, Noriega said the Governor was engaged continuously in acknowledging the ovation he received en route to the convention hall.

Governor Warren of California received wide acclaim from the convention, Noriega stated, and a notable demonstration after delivering his address as temporary chairman. It was apparent, he continued, that California's Governor was the choice of the delegates for the vice-presidential nomination, but the Governor was firm in his insistence that he was not a candidate for the place, as he made known to the State's delegation, which met in caucus each morning prior to the convention session. Hence, when a demonstration was started in favor of Warren, the California delegation remained in their places and did not join in the floor parade, thus conforming to what they knew to be the Governor's wishes.

Noriega declared he would have been most pleased to have seen William L. Hutcheson, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, given the vice-presidential nomination, but that the majority support for the move was not apparent, and the place went to Governor Bricker of Ohio.

## Justice of Supreme Court Warns on Anti-Semitism

By EUGENE B. BLOCK

A.F.L. trade unions and their members in San Francisco, as throughout the country, will find much to think about in a powerful message recently addressed to organized labor by Associate Justice Frank Murphy of the U. S. Supreme Court.

Justice Murphy titles his message "Labor's Stake in Fighting Anti-Semitism." He says that "in no country has a trade union ever been able to survive the crushing of a Jewish community."

Declaring that our enemies "are trying to stave off

military defeat by weakening our home front," Justice Murphy continues:

"From time immemorial Jew-baiting has been used by the forces of darkness to arrest human progress and to check social advance. Anti-Semitism is not and never has been, a purely Jewish issue; it is no less the problem of non-Jews.

"It is a problem in which labor has a direct and most vital stake. Anti-Semitism is fomented, organized and fostered by elements which are also the foes of labor. In backward countries, where Jews were held in subjection, no organized labor movement was ever allowed to come into being; in democratic countries, which fell prey to fascist and nazi rule, the persecution of Jews was followed by the destruction of the labor movement which, in turn, led to the oppression of other groups until no part of the population remained free."

Here are words intended for all Americans and a warning sounded by a great American. Let's all heed them.

## Action Similar to "G. I." Urged to Aid War Workers

President Roosevelt, in signing the "G.I." bill, called upon Congress to act for the protection of civilian war workers who will be disemployed when victory comes.

The "G.I." law, strongly backed by organized labor, accords wide benefits to demobilized soldiers, including:

1. Free educational and retraining opportunities, with living allowances while pursuing studies.
2. Government loans to veterans for the purchase or construction of homes, farms and business properties.
3. Unemployment compensation for a maximum period of a year to veterans unable to find a job when they return.
4. Improved machinery for helping demobilized soldiers and sailors to find employment.
5. Construction of all necessary additional hospital facilities and more adequate care of the disabled.

The President urged Congress to take further steps so that servicemen can obtain social security credits for the time spent in the armed forces. He also recommended that the "G.I." benefits be extended to the 155,000 members of the Nation's merchant marine.

With regard to war workers, the President said:

"I hope that the Congress will also take prompt action when it reconvenes on necessary legislation which is now pending to facilitate the development of unified programs for the demobilization of civilian war workers, for their reemployment in peacetime pursuits, and for provisions in cooperation with the states of appropriate unemployment benefits during the transition from war to peace. I hope also that the Congress upon its return will take prompt action on the pending legislation to facilitate the orderly disposition of surplus property.

"A sound post-war economy is a major present responsibility."

These measures are provided for in the Kilgore bill, which the American Federation of Labor has repeatedly urged Congress to enact promptly."

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## Obligations Under Form 10 Application to Board

Two Regional Boards have established the policy that once a company and a union have put their signatures to a joint request for a voluntary wage adjustment for submission to the War Labor Board, the act is to be considered final and binding, and no "escape clause" will permit either party to change its mind or withdraw from the commitment entered into.

The first case involved the Martin Bros. Box Company of Toledo, Ohio, and the Cleveland Regional Board, after holding a show-cause hearing, found that the union's allegation that the company had failed to carry out its part of the bargain by refusing to make retroactive payments and wage adjustments was substantiated. Public Member Harry J. Dworkin said, among other things:

"The Form 10 procedure has been devised as a prompt and convenient device for the effective and final solution of wage questions, where no disputes have arisen. It would be weakened into impotency should encouragement be given to the making of such adjustments subject to a de novo review by the board upon application by a recalcitrant party in disregard of the director's ruling. The interests of the Nation require the strengthening of this procedure and not its weakening."

In the other case, the Philadelphia Regional Board denied the right of the union to withdraw from its voluntary Form 10 commitment in spite of the fact that the union claimed that, had it been given an opportunity, it could have presented a better case which would have resulted perhaps in approval of its wage request which had been denied. The Regional Board in this case accepted the recommendations of its hearing officer that, inasmuch as the union never filed a petition for review, the matter would be considered closed, and the union was ordered to abide by the negative ruling of the wage stabilization director.

## Union Labor Party Will Meet Saturday, July 29

Announcement is made that the Union Labor party of San Francisco will meet on the evening of July 29 in the auditorium of the Labor Temple. The agenda for the meeting includes the election of officers and adoption of a constitution and by-laws.

## CURFEW FOR EATING PLACES

RICHMOND, Va.—Waynesboro, Va., has a new low establishing closing hours for restaurants, cafes, lunch rooms, lunch counters and all public eating places at 11:30 p. m. and opening hours at 5 a. m. Action was taken as a measure to get young people off the streets earlier.

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## Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY  
President of Typographical Union No. 21

Latest word from First Lieut. J. E. (Bill) Vernor of the Chronicle chapel, who is stationed somewhere in England, is that he has completed the required air missions on the Invasion Front and has been assigned for three months as instructor at a flying school. Besides the Air Medal and additional Clusters which "Bill" had acquired, he has now been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, he informs his father, R. G. (Bob) Vernor of the Examiner chapel.

Clive D. Atherton, formerly of the Patterson & Hall chapel, who left here recently for Honolulu to accept a supervisory position in the commercial branch of the Advertiser, writes an interesting letter to Secretary MacLeod. Clive says things are breaking right for him and he is glad he made the move, Mrs. Atherton also being pleased and enjoying the life in the Islands even under war conditions. Restrictions have been lifted to a great extent since he left the Islands, Clive says, although the 10 o'clock curfew is still on. The barbed wire has been removed from the beaches, and the only rationing is on whiskey and gasoline.

Fellow chapel members of the Pernau-Walsh Publishing Company have received word that John L. Leiser, who until recently had been stationed at a Jap concentration camp in Arizona, is now a patient in an Army hospital in South Carolina. Details are lacking other than that he was taken to the hospital on his arrival at his new East Coast station.

G. C. Coldwell of the Marshall-Adams chapel was recovering on Monday from the effects of the extraction of three teeth which had to come out over the week-end.

F. L. Drager of the Wallace Kibbee & Son chapel started his vacation on Monday of this week, and announced that a nice rest in the Clear Lake country was his objective.

P. M. Thomas of the A. C. Gollan chapel announces that on Sunday, July 2, his wife presented him with an 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ -pound girl. Mrs. Thomas is the former Irma Meyer, an employee of Union Printers Home in Colorado Springs. Mother and daughter are doing fine.

Paul Neilson of the Stark-Rath chapel has received word that his son, Lieut. Paul E. Neilson of the Army Air Corps at Corpus Christi, Texas, has recently taken a Texas girl as a bride.

D. G. Wright, who recently resigned at the Recorder Printing & Publishing Company, after around six years with that firm, the last two of which was in the capacity of foreman of the composing room, is now associated with the firm of Wallace Kibbee & Son.

Herbert M. Hill, past president of Sacramento Typographical Union, has decided to cast his lot with us. He deposited a card on Monday and is now a member of the Examiner chapel. Mrs. Hill will remain in the Capital City until Herb finds suitable living quarters in San Francisco. Just in case that neighbor across the streets decides to move—well, Herb may be contacted at the Ex.

Harry Monahan of the Jas. H. Barry chapel, who was taken from his home in San Mateo to Mills Hospital in that city over last week-end, underwent an operation last Monday morning. At this writing (Wednesday) Mrs. Monahan reports that, although he is still suffering from the effects of the operation, his condition is satisfactory, and that he is expected to be completely recovered in about three weeks.

A. J. Grimwood of the Chronicle machine room, who has been ailing over a long period, and who has been away from his work since the first week in May, is reported to be seriously ill at his home, 1249 Fourth avenue.

Alvin D. Clark, son of A. J. Clark, Sr., of the Pisani chapel, was on June 21 awarded a commission as ensign in the Navy. War Widower A. J. Sr. reports also that his wife, WAC Laura M. Clark, will visit here during a ten-day furlough from her Middle West station starting July 11.

August G. Cipolat of the Jas. H. Barry chapel will start his vacation over the coming week-end. He intends to spend a week in the Lake Tahoe country.

### Women's Auxiliary No. 21—By Louise A. Abbott

If you are a wife, mother, daughter, sister, granddaughter, widow, legally adopted sister or daughter of a member of the International Typographical Union (including Mailers), wives of registered apprentices, a step-daughter who was under 10 years of age at the time of the marriage of her mother to a Union Printer, or a woman member of the International Typographical Union, we invite you to become a member of our Auxiliary. Contact J. Ann McLeod, president (Walnut 3051), or Myrtle L. Bardsley, secretary (Graystone 5879).

We missed the Hollands at our birthday party, but learn they were moving that day from Lomita Park. We wish Inez, George and Margo much happiness in their new home located near Silliman and Bay Shore, San Francisco.

Greetings from Johnson City, N. Y., inform us that Eula M. Edwards is working at The Press there.

A letter from Laura L. Howell states that she is working on the nose section of the B-29 bomber in Seattle, Wash.

Congratulations to John and Myrtle Bardsley who celebrated their twenty-third wedding anniversary at the Ice Follies July 2.

Selma C. Keylich was surprised with a birthday party. Selma is official chaperone with the U.S.O. and gives of her time unstintingly in this service.

Among the folks who enjoyed Fourth of July visitors were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Bailey, with Abe Lefton, rodeo announcer, and Miss Evelyn D'Andrea of Hollywood, and Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Lefkowitz and Miss Lorraine Machee. They spent the day fishing.

The Abbotts are entertaining First Sergeant and Mrs. Mark E. Nichols of Salinas. Sergeant Nichols is home on leave after eighteen months' combat duty in Africa, Sicily and Italy.

President McLeod asks the members to let her know which committees they prefer.

Spend Union-earned money for Union Label products and Union services.

### News Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

The chapel is indebted to Seabee Jack Bengston for a copy of *Seabees Coverall*, an eight-page weekly printed in Ventura for Camp Rousseau, Port Huene, servicemen. The streamlined, newsy sheet must have gladdened his eyes as it did ours, for it is a paper any printer would be proud of, and a whale of a lot different from the tabloid Seabees issued up in the Aleutians, where Jack was stationed during the fighting. The Coverall prints figures civilians should be interested in: 68 per cent—155,000 men, 4,000 officers—of the Seabees are overseas, scattered over Africa, Asia, Europe and a thousand and one Pacific islands.

Tellers elected by the chapel for the special election were Philena Rudisil, Bill Leslie and Jack Spann. The vote: Gill 29, Ward 20.

"I had to stop drinking milk," Bill Gobin confided. "You see, it is a bone builder and it began to affect my head."

Government war risk insurance, George H. Davie, the proofreader insurance man, notified policyholders here, is good one more year. Davie told us and we hasten to pass the good news on, in time, we hope, to prevent those in other chapels from destroying or discarding their policies. "Keep your policies," he said, "they are effective twelve months longer without additional cost."

A Colorado labor paper writes: "A silent tribute was paid Al Crackbon, a pool-player enthusiast, by Home residents. Despite impaired eyesight, Crackbon either played daily or watched others play. On learn-

## I.T.U. Elects Jack Gill

Jack Gill of Cleveland has been elected secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union, according to unofficial returns from the election held last week, in which his opponent was William Ward of New York City in a run-off contest, no candidate having received a majority vote in the regular election. While the unofficial count has not yet been revealed, figures thus far released give Gill a majority deemed impossible to overcome. Figures received here thus far will be found in the Mailers' Notes in this issue. Gill was the nominee of the "Progressives," and his election marks a clean sweep of all offices which that group made in the election.

## Japs Take Jobs of Union Men

At last those behind the agitation for Oriental immigration and the "rights" of Japs have shown their hand. It was just what we said all the time—a move for cheap labor.

The first tipoff came last month in Chicago when a number of Japs showed up as employees of a non-union printing house.

They were put to work through the efforts of the starry-eyed reformers in charge of the Jap concentration camps. And they were put to work in this non-union printing establishment to lower wage scales for American workers.

This is just a sample of what lies ahead if the big employers are successful in lowering the bars on immigration, particularly Oriental immigration.

A lot of sob sisters criticized us several months ago when we opposed the release of any Japs whatever. We repeat what we said then—a Jap is always a Jap, no matter where he happened to be born.

—International Teamster.

## TO HEAD PLACEMENT BUREAU

Lieutenant Colonel John K. Collins, chief of the labor branch of the Army Service Forces since December, 1943, has become director of the W.M.C. Bureau of Placement, W.M.C. Chairman Paul V. McNutt announces. Colonel Collins will be inactivated by the Army to permit him to take the post. Colonel Collins, a native of Kokomo, Ind., was connected with the Indiana State Employment Service and was assistant to the director of operations for the U.S.E.S. in Indiana prior to being commissioned in the Army.

ing of his death, pool tables were crossed by two cues and on table No. 1 Al's eyeshade and ball rack were placed in the center, and no games were played until after the funeral."

A useful bit of information, via Bill Davy, comes from his medical man who told him that one way to live a long time is to get a chronic disease and take care of it.

If you need more than food for thought, masticate on the fact that Dick Smith holds open a job as scarecrow in his Victory garden for the right man. Sparrows, Dick volunteered, are getting fatter on his vegetables than he is.

With so many young, good-looking servicemen in town, Lou Henno vouchsafes the inside dope on local Romeos, and that if they want a doll they can call their own they'll have to make her out of paper, there just isn't enough of the other kind to go around.

Sometime Jay Palmiter will over-extend himself and lose his entire fortune if he continues his reckless gambling. But as long as he bets like he did that General MacArthur will be in Manila before Dec. 7, he's safe.

Harry Harvey plans to buy a hunting license. "A fellow needs it running around hunting bourbon," Harry said.

Looks like the joke was on Bill Leslie when he asked for a round-trip East and the agent offered to sell him a ticket to San Francisco and back.

Only something to worry about as only Chuck Adams can: Where is all the dough Bossler made on the ponies? And, worries Eddie Haefer, where does Slim Clement get those haircuts? Harold Krueger worries if those things in Bill Muir's garden are cabbages or cabbage roses.

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## Don F. Hurd Honored by Printing Trades Groups

Mr. and Mrs. Don F. Hurd were guests of honor at a dinner dance Sunday night at the Claremont hotel in Berkeley.

Mr. Hurd resigned the presidency of Oakland Typographical Union to become secretary to President-elect Woodruff Randolph of the International Typographical Union. He will assume his duties July 15.

Don K. Stauffer acted as master of ceremonies for the seventy-five guests. He called for a few remarks from Joseph Chaudet, candidate to succeed Mr. Hurd; Past Presidents John Wolters and Jerry Bonington; Jack Gwynn of Sacramento Union, and J. M. Sullivan of San Francisco, among others.

The entire official family of the East Bay pressmen lauded Mr. Hurd for his close cooperation with the other Allied Printing Trades unions, and presented Mr. Hurd with a briefcase as a token of esteem. The Photo-Engravers Union likewise was represented.

Oakland Typographical Union presented Mr. Hurd with a wrist watch at its recent meeting in recognition of his services.

The Sunday evening gathering was a well-deserved tribute to one who has served as both secretary and president of the Oakland Union, in addition to other positions, and wherein he has been ever faithful, conscientious and studious, not only in the immediate affairs of his own organization, but in those of the general labor movement. He has a wide circle of friends throughout the State, all of whom are extending him best wishes in the new field upon which he is entering.

Mr. and Mrs. Hurd and their two daughters departed for the East on Monday morning, and en route were to make a two-day visit with the former's mother in Wyoming.

## Labor Council Resolution

### PLANS FOR CAMPAIGN AGAINST INITIATIVE PROPOSAL

As referred to in the minutes of the San Francisco Labor Council, appearing elsewhere in this issue, the following resolution was concurred in at the meeting of the Council held last Friday evening. (The resolution came from the office of the California State Federation of Labor after having been adopted by the executive council of the Federation, which action was taken prior to official announcement having been made by the Secretary of State that the "Right to Employment" initiative petition had qualified for the ballot—hence the wording of the first paragraph of the resolution.)

*Whereas*, The possible successful filing of the necessary number of signatures with the Secretary of State to place the initiative petition entitled "Right to Employment" on the ballot in the next election seems very likely; and

*Whereas*, The campaign against this petition will have to be initiated immediately, since the Merchants and Manufacturers Association of Southern California have pooled the resources of all their backers to amend the Constitution in line with their petition; and

*Whereas*, This imposes upon the organized labor movement the most vicious threat that it has ever faced; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Secretary-Treasurer be instructed by the Executive Council of the California

State Federation of Labor now in session to send out a call to every local union, explaining the urgency of this fight facing the organized labor movement and the necessity of raising an adequate campaign funds to assure maximum effectiveness of labor in this fight; and be it further

RESOLVED, That in this appeal every local union affiliated with this Federation be notified that it is expected to contribute a minimum of one dollar (\$1.00) per member to this fund to be raised in any manner most suitable to the local, either voluntarily or by assessment; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the unions be asked in advance to subscribe to a quota commensurate with the size of their respective memberships, and that they guarantee this sum by the adoption of a resolution or in any other equivalent form; and be it further

RESOLVED, That this fund be kept in a special account by the Secretary-Treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor, and an accounting be made and audited by a certified public accountant, and published as well as distributed directly to the local unions upon the completion of the campaign; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Secretary-Treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor be authorized, if circumstances make it necessary in order to prevent a delay, to transfer from the funds of the Federation as an advance to the Campaign Committee a sum sufficient to create an apparatus and initiate other activities to the starting of this campaign; and be it further

RESOLVED, That in the event it becomes necessary, the Campaign Committee of the California State Federation of Labor have the power and authority to call for further funds from the local unions not provided for in this resolution; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Secretary-Treasurer be instructed to put this action into effect immediately upon the qualifying of the petition.

## U. S. Court of Appeals Upholds Homework Ban

The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New York, in a two-to-one decision, has upheld the action of L. Metcalfe Walling, Wage-Hour Act administrator, in banning the employment of home workers in the embroidery industry.

With the concurrence of Judge Learned Hand, Judge Jerome N. Frank held that Walling, in issuing the ban as part of an order that also set a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour for embroidery workers, had acted within the authority granted him under Section 8(f) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938.

Dissenting, Judge Thomas W. Swan maintained that Walling's power under this section was limited to the making of regulations for carrying out the minimum wage and hours provisions of the law, and then only to such regulations as were "truly incidental" to the main object. He held that the virtual elimination of homework in which 8500 persons, or about a third of the embroidery industry, had engaged, was beyond the administrator's power.

Coleman Gangel, counsel for some of the numerous employers and employees who had sought nullification of the order, said the case would be appealed to the Supreme Court.

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## Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

Unofficial election returns from 322 unions on the run-off between Gill and Ward on June 28 for secretary-treasurer, given out by Secretary-Treasurer Randolph under date of June 30, are: Jack Gill, 20,422; William Ward, 12,605.

First twenty-eight unions reporting give Gill 1,451 majority. List includes: New York, Chicago, Washington, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Kansas City and Boston, 14,793 votes cast. Same unions, on May 17, gave opposition a majority of 2,236.

The Indianapolis "Star" of July 1, says: "Jack Gill of Cleveland, Ohio, will be installed as secretary-treasurer of the I.T.U. at union headquarters here on July 15. Mr. Gill will succeed Woodruff Randolph, who will be installed international president at the same time. Mr. Gill defeated William Ward of New York in a run-off election June 28, according to unofficial returns released from headquarters. The new secretary-treasurer lived in Indianapolis from 1940 to 1942 while serving as international first vice president."

In run-off election Boston Mailers' Union gave Gill 150, William Ward 24. Boston Typographical Union: Gill 738, Ward 512.

Phillip Trau now wears a more expansive smile and walks with a lilted step over another happy event in the Trau family of Corte Madera. To Leone, wife of Phillip Trau, a daughter. Congratulations.

William D. Williams, Chronicle chapel, has recovered from attack of lung ailment and returned to work first of the week. Joseph Savage of New York Mailers' Union was a this week's chapel visitor. Mr. Savage is in the Fleet P. O. SP. (M) 3-C. He reports the younger generation of the New York union is making good progress in improving working conditions that were lost through "leaders" of the M.T.D.U., and foreman-control of the union; and that New York is now a 100 per cent I.T.U. mailer union. Charley Gallagher, ex-president Mailers Union No. 6, who was foreman of Daily News, is now foreman of the New York "PM," after having "hit the sub line" as a journeyman. Rand Anderson, foreman N. Y. Tribune, and ex-secretary-treasurer M.T.D.U., suffered a one month's suspension for rank violations of local union laws and contract between the publishers and the union. No longer any "Cap-I.T.-King" foremen in the New York union. President Smollen has made a fine record in improving conditions for members of that union.

### GENTLE HINT TO WALLACE

Acting upon the information that Vice President Wallace walks to work every morning without a hat, Max Zaritsky, president of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union, presented the Vice President with a hat.

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## S. F. Labor Council

Secretary's Office and Headquarters:  
Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street (Room 214)  
Headquarters Phone MArket 6304

The Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday, at 8 p. m. The Organizing Committee meets every Friday, at 7:30 p. m. The Union Label Section meets the first Wednesday of every month, at 7:30 p. m.

### Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday, June 30, 1944

Meeting called to order at 8:20 p. m. by President Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Approval of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the LABOR CLARION.

Credentials—Lumber Clerks No. 2559—Phil Madera, M. Bentley. Sterotypers' and Electrotypers' No. 29—Edward Martin. Referred to organizing committee.

Report of the Organizing Committee—(Meeting held Friday, June 30) Called to order at 7:30 p. m. The following were examined and having been found to possess the necessary qualifications, the committee recommended that they be seated as delegates to the Council: American Federal, State, County and Municipal Employees No. 747—Molly H. Minudri. Construction and General Laborers No. 261—L. G. Raymond, A. Servel. Cooks' No. 44—John A. St. Peter. Cracker Bakers No. 125—Bertha Del Carlo. Waiters No. 30—Sam Taback. Recommendations adopted.

Communications—Filed; Minutes of the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council dated June 15, 1944. Bevins Austin, campaign director, San Francisco War Chest, acknowledging receipt of our check covering contributions. Robert S. Elliott, manager, American National Red Cross, acknowledging receipt of our check covering contributions. Loyal A. Hobson, manager, Hotel Powell, announcing that he has 200 rooms—most having private bath—and any time that he can be of service to members or their friends would appreciate the opportunity to do so. The following adopted our resolution regarding the establishment of an office for the California State Employment and Reconstruction Commission in the San Francisco bay area: Dry Dock Marine Waysmen No. 3116, Building and Construction Trades Council of Sacramento-Yolo counties.

Bills were presented, approved by the trustees and ordered paid.

Referred to the LABOR CLARION: Communication from George Meany, Secretary-treasurer, American Federation of Labor, calling the attention of every organization to "Claims for Exemption from Federal Income Tax." This means that every organization which has not heretofore been certified as exempt from federal income tax, must proceed to file an "Exemption Affidavit" which is known as Form 1024. Communication from Harry Lundeborg, secretary-treasurer, Sailors Union of the Pacific, stating that if there are any bonafide Merchant seamen in any of the organizations who desire to go to sea in the Merchant Marine, have them apply at 59 Clay street, the union offices.

Resolution: C. J. Haggerty, secretary, California

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State Federation of Labor, enclosing resolution relating to the placing of the initiative petition entitled "Right to Employment," on the ballot in the next election; and stating a campaign against this petition will have to be initiated immediately because this will impose upon the organized labor movement the most vicious threat that it has ever faced; that the secretary-treasurer send out a call to every local union for the raising of an adequate campaign fund; every local union is expected to contribute a minimum of one dollar per member to this fund, either voluntarily or by assessment, and that the secretary-treasurer be instructed to put this action into effect immediately upon the qualifying of the petition. Motion made for adoption: carried unanimously. (See resolution in full elsewhere in this paper.)

Report of the Executive Committee — (Meeting held Monday, June 26.) Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. In the matter of the Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders, requesting strike sanction against the 4-0 Club and the Richlieu Hotel, it was reported that the 4-0 Club matter had been settled; your committee recommended that the communication be filed. In the matter of the Richlieu hotel, Brother St. Peter was present representing the Local Joint Board, and Mr. Lerner, the manager of the Richlieu, appeared; the basis of this complaint is that there is no agreement existing between the culinary workers and the hotel management; both parties agreed to confer to the end of bringing about an adjustment of the present differences; this matter will be held in committee awaiting the result of said conference. Meeting adjourned at 8:30 p. m. The report of the committee as a whole was adopted.

Brother Clarence King reported on the Cleveland, Ohio, convention of the Labor League for Human Rights held May 19 to May 27.

Dr. William Haber of the War Manpower Commission in Washington, D. C. and Executive Assistant to Paul McNutt, addressed the delegates outlining the present and future program and problems of the W.M.C. and substantiating with facts and figures the remarkable transition accomplished by the working men and women of America in re-gearing themselves from peace-time to war-time industry.

President Shelley announced that several classes will be held by the Unemployment Insurance Commission for the purpose of educating union representatives as to the procedure to be followed by their members in filing for unemployment insurance. First class will be held in the Building Trades Temple Thursday, July 13 at 9 a. m. Representatives of various departments of unemployment will be present to advise the union representatives.

Meeting adjourned at 10:15 p. m.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

### FOR LENGTH OF SERVICE

The New England Regional War Labor Board has announced modified approval of a plan providing for automatic length of service wage adjustments within rate ranges for 2800 employees of the Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company, Stamford, Conn. The workers will receive retroactive wage payments aggregating about \$657,000.

"For every social wrong there must be a remedy. But the remedy can be nothing less than the abolition of the wrong."  
—HENRY GEORGE.



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## Lawyers' Guild View on Repeal of "Victory" Tax

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Stating that "the so-called 'victory' tax has been repealed in name but not in substance," Martin Popper, secretary of the National Lawyers Guild, submitted to members of the Senate Finance Committee a statement by the guild's national committee on taxation supporting the Tax Simplification Act, but urging amendments eliminating the special normal tax exemptions applicable to both normal tax and surtax.

### Exemption Increase Asked

The guild also asked that this uniform exemption for both normal tax and surtax should be increased to \$600 for each person and for each dependent and that no exemptions or credits should be allowed to persons with net incomes in excess of \$5,000.

The guild statement praised the House Ways and Means Committee and the Treasury Department for the preparation of the Individual Income Tax Act of 1944 as "a highly important and a decidedly commendable step forward in simplifying the individual income tax."

In commenting on the proposed amendments urged by the guild committee on taxation, the statement said that "it is because the so-called 'victory' tax has been repealed in name, but not in substance, that the bill contains the complicated device of two sets of exemptions."

"In the case of the 3 per cent normal tax, the bill provides for a \$500 exemption for a single person, and in the case of a joint return a \$500 exemption, plus the amount of the adjusted gross income of either spouse, if less than \$500, up to a maximum joint exemption of \$1,000. No credits or exemptions are allowed for purposes of the normal tax. A wholly separate set of exemptions of \$500 for each person plus \$500 for each dependent, is provided for the surtax."

### "Victory" Tax Assailed

"The complications involved in making computations of normal tax and surtax by reason of these double exemptions are apparent. The cumbersome double exemptions grow out of the retention in substance of the so-called 'victory' tax. No tax on the federal statute books has been more discredited than this regressive tax, which bears heavily on low income groups, and flagrantly violates the basic principle of taxation according to ability to pay."

### Find B.L.S. Understates Costs

Three independent experts working for the President's Cost of Living Committee reported that the Bureau of Labor Statistics index "grossly understates" the rise in living costs.

A.F.L. Secretary-Treasurer George Meany declared the report "deals a solar plexus blow to the Administration's arguments for maintaining the vicious Little Steel wage formula."

The experts found the B.L.S. yardstick doesn't apply to about half the families of the Nation and doesn't include many added expenses forced upon workers by wartime conditions. If the cost of living means the amount of money a family spends for the commodities and services it buys, then "the widespread opinion that the index grossly understates the rise in the cost of living is justified," their report held.

Andrew J. Biemiller, special assistant to Joseph D. Keenan, War Production Board vice-chairman for Labor Production, has resigned to run for Congress from the Fifth District, Wisconsin, on the Democratic ticket.

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# Platform Proposals Submitted to Republicans by A.F.L.

[Following is the text of The American Federation of Labor's proposals submitted to the Resolutions Committee of the Republican convention held in Chicago last week. It is here reproduced in full, in order that union members may be informed on the matter and be able to compare the two political parties, following the coming convention of the Democratic party, in so far as they may meet the proposals which The American Federation of Labor is presenting.]

## International

Labor expresses the hope that one of the objectives reached at the conclusion of the war which is now being waged will be the end of wars and the substitution therefor of national and individual security. In order to accomplish this purpose, we recommend that at the peace conference an international organization be formed around the nucleus of the United Nations to establish the peace, safeguard the peace, and to enforce the peace if necessary. Such an agency can be created without the surrender of national sovereignty and through its functional capacity can serve to promote and maintain peace, guarantee freedom and justice for all.

## Reconstruction

We have reached that stage in the war where the problems of reconversion and contract termination compel attention and consideration. We cannot ignore the economic consequences which we anticipate will follow the close of the war. The reconversion of industry from war material production to civilian production plants should be brought about as quickly and as constructively as possible in order to prevent widespread unemployment. Plans for reconversion and contract termination should be formulated and agencies for reconstruction should be created for the purpose of dealing with these vital post-war problems. In order to promote the realization of this objective, we urge the enactment of legislation which will provide:

First, for the creation of an Office of War Economic Mobilization and Reconstruction with a Policy and Review Board made up of representatives of labor, industrial management and farmers.

Second, that wartime restrictions on manpower and wages shall be promptly terminated at the close of the war and that an effective peacetime employment service be established on a national basis which will in no way interfere with employment policies established through collective bargaining.

Third, for the creation of an emergency unemployment fund out of which unemployment benefits shall be paid to unemployed workers and demobilized soldiers. Labor regards this as a national responsibility.

Fourth, for demobilization payments to be made to those serving in the armed forces with the opportunity extended them to continue interrupted education and training, and with adequate medical care and rehabilitation provisions for the injured.

Fifth, for the resumption of operations by private business, facilitated by having in operation plans and provisions for:

- a. negotiation of contract cancellation,
- b. prompt settlement of claims,
- c. removal of government property from plants.
- d. disposition of government surplus property in an orderly manner designed to protect our home economy.

## Full Employment, Wages and Hours, Public Works, Housing

Congress and the Executive Departments should cooperate in the creation of full employment for all. Full employment and maximum production will serve to enable our own country to meet its financial obligations and assist other countries in the development of stable, sound economic plans. We can achieve

full employment and full production only through adequate planning and coordinated undertakings.

The change from a wartime to a peacetime economy will increase the necessity for the establishment and maintenance of a shorter work week, not to exceed 40 hours. The payment of high wages should be correlated with the maintenance of this standard work week in order to maintain an adequate national income and assure the purchasing power necessary to sustain high levels of production.

A Federal program of needed public works should be launched and should be awarded to private contractors in order to supplement employment in private industry during reconversion.

We urge the adoption of a comprehensive housing program designed to provide suitable homes for the families of our citizens—this program to include slum clearance and the construction of low-cost homes for low-income families. There is a great social and economic need for the preparation and launching of a most comprehensive national housing program.

## Taxes

We urge the development of a simple, easily understood, reasonable, national taxation policy. As post-war years will bring high budgets, business, as well as individuals, will be forced to include sizable allocation of incomes for tax payments. We urge reasonable, fair, and just exemptions for low-income families in order to assure decent standards of living and to enable wage earners to make contributions to social insurance funds.

## Federal Employees

We urge the establishment and maintenance of a shorter work week not to exceed 40 hours and more adequate compensation, with a better functioning Civil Service Commission, for federal employees.

## National Labor Relations Act

Time and experience have shown that the National Labor Relations Act should be amended so as to require the National Labor Relations Board to carry out both the spirit and purposes of the Act. The workers should be clothed with authority to determine for themselves the kind and character of a collective bargaining agent which would be suitable and serviceable to them. The National Labor Relations Board should be deprived of authority to arbitrarily determine the kind of collective bargaining agent for the workers employed in a plant and instead it should be conferred upon the workers themselves. This was the original purpose of the Act. It provides for democratic procedure rather than autocratic and dictatorial control.

## Education

We urge the establishment of equal educational opportunities for all boys and girls. This is a basic right which they should be permitted to enjoy. Federal contributions in order to create and establish opportunities in states of low average incomes is one way through which this objective may be realized. We urge Congress to indorse this policy with safe-

guards to protect local controls over education and religious teaching. We urge the expansion and broad extension of our educational facilities so that there may be opportunity for education and uninterrupted training.

We further urge the adoption of ample adult educational facilities so that all may enjoy opportunities which will enable them to deal with the changing problems of life constructively.

We urge early enactment of a policy of federal aid to our public school system.

## Department of Labor

It is essential in the promotion of our national well being, in the establishment of a favorable labor psychology, in securing fair and sound labor relations, and in the administration of the affairs of an important agency of the National Government that the Department of Labor be reorganized and that all administrative agencies dealing with labor matters be coordinated and placed in the department under a secretary satisfactory to labor and really representative of the interests of labor. Such a department, adequately financed could widely promote the interests of the wage earners of the country and thus make effective the functions of the department as set forth in the act authorizing the Department of Labor to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment.

## Social Security

The enactment of sound, comprehensive social security legislation is a matter of prime importance. We can keep pace with the social needs of an increasing population, changing economic and industrial conditions, and increase devotion and loyalty to our democratic processes if we face the need for the enactment of adequate social security legislation in a brave and courageous way. The American Federation of Labor calls for the enactment of a form of social security legislation which provides for the establishment of a national system of social insurance upon a contributory basis—the social security benefits thus provided for to be paid to workers during emergencies which interfere with their earned income when employed. The emergencies referred to are loss of work, physical inability to do productive work because of short-time illness, long-time or permanent disability due to disease or old age.

The American Federation of Labor Social Security Program is incorporated in the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill now pending in the Congress of the United States. We respectfully urge that it be approved by your committee and by the convention.

## Repeal of Smith-Connally Act

We especially request that your convention adopt a declaration favoring the repeal of the Smith-Connally Act.

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## Cites Case as Emasculation Of Jobless Insurance Act

In a decision distinguished by its rigid, narrow, discriminatory interpretation of the law, as well as by the complete absence of logic and common sense, the California Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board recently considered the effect of a lack of transportation upon the "suitability" of offered employment and upon the "availability to work" of the person involved, and came to the astounding conclusion that it was entirely the opposite in each case. In other words, the board held that the circumstance of there being no transportation rendered the offered employment "unsuitable" and freed the claimant from disqualification for having refused an offer of "suitable" employment, while at the same time the lack of transportation rendered the claimant "not available for work" and disqualified her from receiving unemployment insurance benefits.

The facts in this case, which was decided by the board on May 26, 1944, are briefly as follows:

The claimant, a cannery worker, became unemployed at the termination of the 1943 canning season and filed an additional claim for unemployment benefits on November 28, 1943. A few days later she was offered employment on the graveyard shift in a dehydrator located several miles from her home. Not only was there no public or private transportation that she could use to get to and from work, but her two children could be cared for by neighbors only during the daytime. She was therefore compelled to refuse the job. As a result, she was disqualified by the Department of Employment from receiving benefits for six weeks for having refused "suitable" employment, and indefinitely disqualified for not being "available for work." A referee later upheld these determinations, and the case was thereupon appealed to the Appeals Board.

The distance involved and the entire lack of transportation facilities were the sole points on which the two parts of the decision hinged. As has been stated before, these factors were held by the board to render the employment "unsuitable." To quote from the decisions: "... acceptance of the offer of employment by claimant would have required her to walk more than six miles during the night hours. It is our opinion that such a requirement would be unreasonable."

However, on the question of the claimant's being "available for work," the board swung off on the opposite tack, and bulwarking its position as best it could by lengthy quotations from decisions on unemployment insurance cases in other states, finally stated as follows: "There was no work which claimant could perform within walking distance of her home and the nearest labor market in which claimant could become employed was approximately six miles, which is not an unreasonable distance. In our opinion under the facts of this case claimant's lack of transportation to travel a reasonable distance created a personal circumstance which constituted not only a substantial restriction on but an absolute bar to her acceptance of work." The board therefore decided that, because she lacked transportation from her residence to any possible employment, she was removed from the labor market and not "available for work," and could not receive unemployment benefits.

In a vigorous dissenting opinion on the board's decision on the second of the two points, Michael Kunz, board member, exposed both the narrowness of the concept of unemployment insurance held by the majority of the board, and the complete illogic of the decision.

"The act is a remedial legislative measure," Kunz declared, "social in nature, which was enacted by the legislature to alleviate the suffering of persons unemployed through no fault of their own. Of necessity, each of the provisions of the act must be liberally construed so as to effectuate its fundamental purposes—the stabilization of the purchasing power

of those who do not enjoy permanent employment."

And commenting upon the board's holding that the claimant was not "available for work" because of lack of transportation, Kunz stated, "While the term 'available for work' is not defined in the act, in the field of unemployment insurance it is universally construed to mean the willingness of a claimant to accept suitable employment when and if it is offered to him. Although the majority do not deny this construction of the phrase is correct, they nevertheless have transcended it in this case and have disqualified the claimant." The decisions from other states Kunz dismissed by referring to innumerable decisions from these same and still other states which hold entirely the opposite view.

Finally, Kunz pointed out that, proceeding logically from this incredible decision, the claimant was either not available for unsuitable employment, or that there was no suitable work available for her—neither of which conclusions can possibly furnish a base for disqualifying her from receiving unemployment insurance benefits.

Proceeding logically from the facts in this case, the only proper conclusion that can possibly be reached is that any work offered the claimant which she cannot reach because of distance or lack of transportation is not suitable employment, while there is no record that she is or was at any time unwilling to accept suitable work, convenient to her residence or to which she could obtain transportation.

That if the Appeals Board is permitted to continue making such distortions of the provisions of the California Unemployment Insurance Act, not to speak of the ignoring of its intent and purpose, the act will be crippled permanently and will no longer be able to serve the purpose for which it was framed, goes without saying. The fact that fifty other workers have already been victimized by the use by the board of the decision in this case is appalling, but it clearly shows what the results may be. The California State Federation of Labor pledges itself to do all in its power to halt this dangerous trend.

Five hundred Greater Cincinnati members of Local 100, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, have had their hourly pay boosted four cents, retroactive to November 16.

## New SS. Samuel Gompers Is Launched in Richmond

Amid appropriate atmosphere and celebration, the SS. Samuel Gompers was launched last Wednesday night at Richmond Shipyard Number Two, by the Permanente Metals Corporation.

Mrs. Alexander J. Gompers sponsored the launching while Mrs. C. J. Haggerty, wife of the Secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, and Mrs. Al Wynn, wife of the Secretary of the Bay Cities Metals Trades Council, were matrons of honor. Mr. Alexander J. Gompers was the triggerman, Mrs. Arlette Lewis, flower girl, and Mr. Bedford, assistant general manager of the yard, the master of ceremonies.

C. J. Haggerty, secretary of the Federation, was the speaker of the evening and proudly acknowledged the share in this great industrial achievement of the thousands of employees engaged by the shipyard in turning out this ship as well as hundreds of others. Chaplain Albert Schmitt, U.S.N.R., delivered the invocation.

It was a proud moment for all those present to launch another ship in honor of the founder, and leader for so many years, of the American Federation of Labor, who has handed down such a rich heritage to the labor movement. This marked the second ship named after Samuel Gompers, as the first one was sunk in the commendable service of winning the war just a short time after it took to sea.

Secretary Haggerty's speech crammed into five minutes labor's full-hearted appreciation of the contributions made by Samuel Gompers. Mr. Alexander J. Gompers, his son, and his wife listened with keen appreciation to the dedicatory service, and were highly grateful for the honor thus paid to the man to whom they are so closely related and for whom they have the highest esteem as man and father.

### United Undertakers

Established July, 1883

1096 South Van Ness Avenue at 22nd Street  
Telephone Valencia 5100

NEW FUNERAL HOME AND CHAPEL

## "We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to note this list carefully from week to week:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.  
Advance Pattern Company, 532 Mission.  
American Distributing Company.  
Austin Studio, 833 Market.  
Avenue Hotel, 419 Golden Gate.  
Becker Distributing Company.  
Bruener, John, Company.  
B & G Sandwich Shops.  
California Watch Case Company.  
Chan Quong, photo engraver, 680 Clay.

Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of  
*Saturday Evening Post*, *Ladies' Home Journal*,  
*Country Gentleman*.

Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.;  
Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.;  
Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.;  
Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford  
Apartments, 957 Mission St.)

Drake Cleaners and Dyers.  
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.  
Gantner & Mattem, 1453 Mission.  
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.  
General Distillers, Ltd., 136 Front St.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and  
working men's clothing.  
Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.  
M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.  
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.  
Navalet Seed Company, 423 Market.  
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co., Products, Los Angeles.  
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.  
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.  
Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.

Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.  
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.  
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Avenue,  
Oakland.

Sherwin-William Paint Company.  
Sloane, W. & J.  
Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545 Market.  
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.  
Standard Oil Company.  
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.  
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.  
Swift & Co.

*Time and Life* (magazines), products of the unfair  
Donnelley firm (Chicago).

Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.  
Val Vita Food Products, Inc., Fullerton, Calif.  
Woodbridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunny-  
vale, California.

All non-union independent taxicabs.

Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of  
the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of  
the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Depart-  
ment of the Journeymen Barbers' Interna-  
tional Union of America are unfair.

Cleaning establishments that do not display the  
shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93 are  
unfair.

Locksmith Shops which do not display the union  
shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331  
are unfair.